Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1809. [No. 2407.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation with prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

☞ Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

December 15.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth days drawing, $754

Former gain, 16803

Total gain, 17,557

The seventeenth days drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

Whole Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents, for sale by

Robert Gray.

February 6.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

NEHINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries,

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & law1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2. co

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the first instant, a Mulatto Man, a slave, named BILLY, sometimes calls himself *William Jordan Augustus*—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a whiteman—his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin, and his cheek bones high—he has been brought up in the house and is a very good dining room servant—is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straigth built—his constitution is not strong and he is subject to indisposition—is about 30 yearso f age. I cannot describe any part of his cloathing, except that he wore a blue coat and a silver watch.—As Billy is related to some mulattos emancipated by *R. B. Lee*, Esq. who live in the neighborhood of Alexandria and George-Town, the probability is that he is to be found in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

George Carter.

Oatlands, near Leesburg,

February 4—[8] 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting or trespassing on his farm on Hunting-Creek; as he is determined to prosecute those who do with the utmost rigor of the law.

James C. West.

I WISH TO RENT

My *Fishing Landing* on the above farm, for the ensuing season.

J. C. W.

February 7. co3t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 19. 3aw

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 27.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 20.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Bacon's Speech concluded.*]

The gentleman's address had to me a meaning most solemn and portentous, taken in connexion with the times and circumstances under which it was delivered. But what are the mighty means by which this crisis is to be produced, and what is the powerful lever by which these commotions are to be raised—the old stale topic of a perpetual embargo—like the gentleman from Virginia, I nauseate the subject.—The idea of a permanent embargo is worn out, and I thought had by this time been discarded from the mind of every man both in this House and in the nation. I am not about to enter upon a wire-drawn argument to shew either from the particular terms of the law or the general construction of language whether it is so or not.—These views have been long since exhausted. What then are the new arguments never before produced which are now offered by the gentleman to prove that such must have been the original policy of the law?—It is that it was recommended by the Executive as a precautionary measure, while it was supported by some members on this floor as a coercive one. On this point let me bring to the notice of the gentleman the temporary embargo of 1794, recommended as I have always understood, by General Washington, and held out to foreign nations as a mere measure of precaution, to secure our vessels and our merchandize from belligerent aggressions and plunder. But how was it supported in this House? It was supported as the present law has also sometimes been, as a measure of coercive policy. We have but few of the debates which took place on the former occasion, to revert to, but I have in my hand the speech of a gentleman of distinguished talents, and a predecessor of mine, who then had a seat in this House, giving his views of that measure—[Mr. Bacon here read the following paragraph from the speech of Mr. Sedgwick on his introducing a resolution empowering the President to lay an embargo on the 12th day of March, 1794.]

"The reasons on which this idea of an embargo were founded, are that Great-Britain cannot supply her West-Indies, except from the United States; if this is in any degree true in peaceable times, how much more forcibly must it operate now. They have a considerable military force there to feed; in truth, without supplies from this country they must inevitably abandon a project, with them a favorable one, the conquest of the French West-Indies—in this situation of affairs he believed it would be found proper to put into the hands of the President a power to lay this embargo; and in a moment to prevent all supplies going to the West-Indies."

The sentiments (continued Mr. B.) here advanced) prove that the idea of an embargo in this country being considered as a measure of coercive policy in respect to foreign nations, to Great-Britain in particular, is not a novel one—that it is no fanciful notion of the present day, but owes its origin to the politicians of the old school.—I have introduced them however more particularly to shew, that the auspices under which this measure of embargo was introduced and recommended to the nation, and the views with which it was supported, were the same now as in 1794—that they were both precautionary and coercive—and will the gentleman say, that President Washington or the Congress of 1794, were, as he asserts we are, instrumental in deceiving the nation, and yet his argument will equally apply to both cases.

But the gentleman affects to consider our neglect in providing general efficient means of hostility as a certain indication that we have no idea of interposing any other measures of resistance to the violations of our rights than the embargo, and says that we have not even sufficient spirit to fit out our little navy. On this head I can answer only for one, and can say with truth, that I have always been ready, at least to an equal extent with my colleague, to lend my support to every measure either of defence or offence which has been proposed to us. As to the navy, every one knows that it has not been any thing like a party question, and that the two political parties which usually appear in this house have been nearly equally divided upon it. The fact is, that the apparent tardiness of our proceeding on this point has been occasioned more by a difference of opinion as to what were the most appropriate means of national defence, than by any doubt whether the essential rights of the nation should be defended in that mode which should ultimately be thought to be upon the whole the most expedient and efficient. Another consideration has undoubtedly had its influence ia deterring the government from launching into those extensive measures of hostile preparation which have perhaps been too long delayed. There can be no question that the most ardent desire of the government has been for the preservation of peace if it could in any consistence with the national rights and honor be preserved, and in proportion as their desire has been ardent, no doubt we have flattered ourselves with the expectation that it might yet be preserved. Perhaps this reliance has already been cherished too long—and as the storm thickens around us and the political horizon assumes a more threatening aspect, we are now progressing more rapidly in the preparations for a system different from that system which has until this time been pursued, and in this work we may very properly call upon gentlemen of all political parties to unite their efforts, and contribute whatever they can to the defence of their country. It is said that the army which was provided for at our last session has been organized upon party principles, and officered generally from one political sect, and that such an army cannot be intended for defence against foreign aggressions, but must be solely for domestic purposes. As to the fact which the gentleman mentions, I know nothing about it. For myself I can truly say, that on the subject of appointments to office generally in a government like ours, my general opinions have heretofore been more liberal than would probably be esteemed orthodox by almost any political party in this country, certainly much more so than was practised upon by the political friends of my colleague when they presided in our public councils. As there are certainly a great number of men who differ from the present majority in their political sentiments, upon whom I could place the utmost reliance if called to defend their country, I would never consent that the single sin of federalism should be deemed sufficient to exclude them from all participation in either civil or military offices. But if the gentleman in one part of his speech yesterday intended to give us a sample of those men in whose behalf he complained on account of their exclusion from military commands, it is certainly no subject of my regret that such exclusion has been thought proper by the head of that department. Sir, was it a patriotic effort on the part of the gentleman to endeavor in that public manner to chill the spirit of the nation, and to discourage them from the assertion of their just rights, by disparaging our resources, undervaluing our means of annoyance to our enemies, and proclaiming in the face of the world our vulnerable points and most defenceless positions; and at the same time magnifying the power of a foreign nation, and declaring that she held against us those pledges for our good behavior which we could not put at risk without the most imminent hazard and destruction to ourselves? Sir, when I heard the gentleman avowing to the world sentiments of this sort, my heart sunk within me, especially when I saw full in his eye a protegé of the minister of his Britannic majesty, rioting no doubt upon the charms of his eloquence, and receiving it with those kind of sensations so natural to the human heart, when the pride of the country to whose fortunes we are attached is the subject of eulogy. I trust that these are not the national feelings or sentiments of the great body of those with whom the gentleman is generally associated in his political conduct. If they are, they could indeed hardly be relied upon to lead our armies to the field of battle—and those would be but poor defenders of their country, who declared at the outset that it was utterly incapable of defence.

We are pressed by the gentleman to answer, why, if we have any intention of defending our rights by any other means than the embargo, we do not now give a pledge to the nation of our intention to abandon it at some limited period, and resort to some other system if justice is not previously done us. This is perhaps a reasonable question, and I feel for my own part no hesitation in answering it. It is probably recollected that I had some time since declared to the house an opinion that in the present circumstances of the country it was the duty of the government to fix upon a definite period beyond which an adherence to our present position should not be maintained, and with that view I moved at that time that the resolution for repealing the embargo laws which had been moved in the early part of the session by a gentleman from Vermont should be referred to the committee of the whole who had under consideration the subject of a non-intercourse with G. Britain and France, with a view that it might be considered in connection with that or some other measure as a substitute upon its removal. In that motion, however, I met with but little encouragement on any side of the house. It would perhaps be desirable that the proposition for limiting the continuance of our present system should come from some other quarter—but if it should not, I shall feel no hesitation in offering it at an early day, and placing the time of it at no very distant period. If there were no other considerations in favor of such a measure, it is perhaps due to the feelings of that portion of our citizens who by such addresses to their passions and their prejudices as we yesterday heard from my colleague have been induced to believe, that that this was a system of perpetual exclusion from the ocean, and a permanent abandonment of commercial enterprize, and who acting under that palpable delusion may by the artifices of desperate partisans, and designing leaders, be led into acts of insubordination, and involved in crimes, which under the influence of correct information they would deprecate and shudder at. Tho' it is more especially the province of my colleague to consider seriously upon whose head the blood of such of our fellow citizens may in a good measure rest; yet I feel it a duty to do what lies in my power to undeceive them. In the furtherance of this desirable object, I have reason to believe that a large majority of the house will unite, and having done this I will consent to do no more. Let the crisis talked of by the gentleman come when it will it is our duty to meet it; let its consequences rest upon those by whose misrepresentations & instigations it has been promoted and encouraged.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

From the London Globe of December 2.

PALAMOUS, Oct. 31.

Extract from a privte letter.

"The letters received by your house here, from your correspondents at Mahon, contain the following advices: You need not now expect the 5000 English who were coming from Sicily, since they received orders, on the voyage, to put back, in consequence of the Neapolitans having applied for their assistance to shake off the yoke of the French. All the troops that were in Sicily, both English and Sicilians, have already landed on the continent. We conceive that at this moment that kingdom is in a state of general insurrection, and expects that the French there will be totally exterminated."

"This afternoon arrived in this harbor, in six days from St. Pedro, in Sardinia, the S. Josef felucca, Marlin Mone, master.—He affirms that at St. Pedro possitive accounts had been received of the landing of the English and Sicilian troops in the kingdom of Naples, and of their having been joined by the Calabrians, and of their acting in the most vigorous manner against the usurper, Murat, with a united force of 80,000 men. He adds, that the Spanish consul at St. Pedro directed him to communicate this intelligence on his arrival in Spain."

The following is the translation of a curious and most important Commission to Don F. Palafox, brother to the celebrated General, a member of the Central Junta, constituting him after the manner of the French in the outset of their career, a Commissioner over their Generals, with powers of the most extraordinary kind. We read this paper with great concern, because it betrays an impatience that may hurry the Commanders into indiscretion.

COPY OF A LETTER

From the Supreme Junta to Gen. D. Francisco Palafox, brother of Don Joseph Palafox, Captain General of Arragon.

"The Supreme Junta is convinced of the absolute necessity of our armies putting themselves in motion against those of the enemy, which are causing so great evils in the Spanish territory. The Junta has at different times made manifest its desires to the Generals, and however just the reasons for delay and inactivity may have been hitherto, it has nevertheless been mischievous and many evils must be encreased by it, especially should the enemy receive their expected reinforcements. The government can no longer observe with indifference, that their towns are sacked and drestoyed with impunity, at a time when our forces exceed in number those of the enemy, and our soldiers burn with impatience to attack them. There must be immediately an end put to such delay in our operations, which, if carried on with activity, might save the country, while want of energy exposes it to great danger. To avoid delay, and to give to the armies all the energy that is required on this occasion, your excellency is commissioned to go to the head quarters of the army of the centre and elsewhere, with all the powers of the Supreme Junta, in the character of its representative, in order to treat with the Generals respecting the [illegible] all the divisions, the combining of [illegible] and every thing thus disposed, [illegible] solve upon such attacks as you may think necessary and condusive to the attainment of the so much desired object, that so deeply occupies the nation, and that our circumstances, and the interest of the cause in which we are engaged so imperiously demand. And to the end that your excellency may more easily discharge this important commission, the Junta has resolved that the marquis de Coupigni, marechal de camp, shall accompany you, conforming himself to your orders, until he joins the division under his command and likewise the brigadier conde de Montijo, who is also to be obedient to your orders.

"The Junta hope that the zeal and confidence of your excellency will confirm them in the just conception which they entertain of your talents, and that these will be employed in attaining the object of the charge, and in exciting, by all possible means, the enthusiasm and patriotism of the troops.

"The Supreme Junta inform your Excellency, that the honors due to you in the character of their deputy, ought to be the same with those due to a captain-general of the army.

"*Aranjuez, Oct.* 18."

Palafox set out on the same or following day to the army.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated on the evening of the 6th inst.

"Our Northern Liberty gentlemen are this moment burning the hon. T. Pickering in effigy—thus we progress, but God only knows where such proceedings will end."

L'art diplomatique.—The paper signed MENTER, which we lay before our readers from the Washington Monitor, has attracted great attention. It has indeed been disavowed by the editor, as not his own composition; but nothing except its being inserted to have appeared without a knowledge of its contents can shield him from the inference, that it accorded with the general complexion of his opinions, or was intended to him for publication by one of the patrons of his paper. The most rapid perusal would have arrested the mind upon passages, calculated to inflame disunion, intended to link our country to the "car of wheels of France." That Mentor was originally written in French, is too evident to be contradicted. The text is replete with gallicisms of expression, as well as of [illegible] Some of the former have been pointed out by the Freeman's Journal. Without having the instances given in the Journal before us, we beg leave to point out the following:

Paragraph 2d—the *indivisibility* of the American Republic.

Ib.—the doctrine *from* these gentlemen

P. S.—In the mournful *expressions* which were *made*.

4. I candidly *give you my choice* with the *latter*.

5. A change *over* the face of the world.

Ib. It is not confined, such a conduct their subjects only.

Having thus come to a knowledge of the original language, who, is it probable, wrote it? Does it coincide with the views of France to disunite and entice us into a double war, between ourselves and against Britain? Are not all the sentiments marked by the chicanery and cant of an emissary of Bonaparte? Who but such an one could promise so positively what France would do in a case of our joining her enemy, she would revoke her edicts, make us a compensation, *favor us with her colonies*, lend us her officers and a park of artillery, mighty obliging, monsieur! As you could not conveniently make these offers public with your name affixed, you have adopted the best substitute by conveying your overtures through a paper understood to speak the language of the executive, and to contain nothing contrary to their views or wishes. What a mighty convenient thing it is, to have the same medium at court for the diffusion of executive impressions!

...ench desires? But should they differ ...diverge a little, how are we to discri... ...ate the column appropriated to Talley... ...nd from that which belongs to the palace? ...s the public are not yet prepared for this ...divided empire" of a Court Gazette, some ...ater mark ought to be devised, which ...ould disclose the distinction to the know... ...ng ones.

We now introduce it with the comment ...f the Philadelphia Register. It is suscep... ...ble of many other remarks, which the ...eaders own understanding will suggest. ...We have marked some of the conspicuous ...assages with italics. According to the ...lan, contained in this piece, France is to ...and her councils, her officers, engineers, ...rms and artillery, to enable the Southern ...nd Middle States, to fight the Northern ...States and England!—a very hopeful coali... ...ion, a very patriotic and humane sugges... ...ion, truly!

[*North Amer.*]

"THE LAST RESOURCE."——In conse... ...quence of the animadversions of the eastern democratic members, in congress, on this most infamous production—the editor of the Monitor, in a subsequent paper, makes the *amende honorable*, as far as personal recantation could make it—how far the recantation will be supposed to include, or exculpate, the administration, that patronizes the Monitor, must be left for the judgment of a justly and deeply offended people. It is said that all the democratic members of congress, from the eastern states, have expressed their abhorrence and indignation at the appearance of such sentiments in a paper avowedly under the patronage and influence of the administration.

FROM THE MONITOR.

"THE LAST RESOURCE.

"The times have changed, and we must change with them. Circumstances alter cases, and there is a period in the affairs of men, when a change becomes a duty, and no mark of infamy can be attached to a conduct which is wisely calculated to save ourselves, and our devoted country from absolute ruin and degradation. It now evidently appears, beyond all contradiction, that a treasonable conspiracy has, and does exist against the constitution and indivisibility of the American republic. The majority of the members of the eastern delegation in congress, have openly asserted, that no laws passed by the general government, will be deemed obligatory by their constituents, if they should interfere with their local pursuits and advantages. They publicly consider the embargo law as a *dead letter*, and as Mr. Talmadge was pleased to express it in the house of representatives on Thursday last, "the funeral is gone by." The doctrine from these gentlemen is invariably the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. The cry among them is, why arm? Who is the enemy? And, with whom go to war? In the mournful expressions which were made by the middle and southern states on the murder of Pierce, and the murder of our brethren on board the Chesapeake, there were no signs of disapprobation, no marks of sympathy evidenced by the people of the east; and *they have so far sold themselves for English gold, and English traffic, as to become the open abettors & friends of that vile and corruptible and corrupting nation, England.*

The genius of America weeps at the sad spectacle! and the departed spirits of heroes and martyrs are ready to exclaim—ah, ungrateful people of New England! was it for this your southern brethren fought your battles and relieved your distress? was it for this so much blood and treasure have ben spilt in vain. Perfidious race of mortals! ye were the first that brought war upon the land, and ye *are the first to disgrace our country by returning to your old tyrannical master George the third.* What is to be done? Why, I will, in a few words tell you, what men must do, when placed between two evils—*we must now either turn traitors also and side with England or accommodate matters with France.* I candidly give you my choice with the latter, for the following substantial reasons. First from motives of gratitude, for without the aid which we received from France we could never have obtained our independence or become a nation. Secondly, *because France has done us but slight injury in comparison with England*—France has neither murdered our citizens nor impressed our seamen. France, provided we will heartily and bona fide co-operate against England, then France will, at once agree to revoke her edicts and make us ample reparation for the losses we have sustained by her cruizers.

France will aid us not only with her councils, but she will essentially aid us in the supply of arms, and a suitable train of artillery. She will also aid us, if required, with some of her best officers and skilful engineers. As the crisis now is, this is the only rational choice we can make; and since the people of New England, at least on the seaboard, have turned out so base as to become tributary to old England, let the people of the middle and southern states accept of the aid of the French nation. This determination will at once make a change over the face of the world, in favor of suffering humanity. It will enable the emperor of the French to renew his plan of invasion against England. It will soon lower the tone of that haughty nation. What we offer is fair and above board, and not like traitors who have assassinated our liberties in the dark, by uniting with our deadliest foe. But such underhanded work has always been the mode of operation with Englishmen. It is not confined, such a conduct, to their subjects only, but to their kings. For the prostituted Charles 2d, after his restoration, consented to become a pensioner, while, at the same time, he was the nominal king of England. The saints of New England are willing to be attached to the union, so far as it will promote their advantage, but at the same time to be the VASSALS of George the 3d, on any terms that will benefit their interest, *however contrary to principle, honor, or national independence.*

MENTOR.

POLISH FREEDOM.

When Napoleon the Great arrived at Warsaw, flushed with his triumphs over fallen Prussia, he told the Poles that he came to give them liberty and independence. The following, which is the latest article of news from that devoted country, shews what kind of freedom he has given them.

Freeman's Journal.

"*Warsaw, October* 21.

"His majesty the king of Saxony, our sovereign, issued on the 7th of September, at his castle at Pilnitz, an organic decree of the constitution. This decree *fixes the qualities necessary to enjoy political rights* in the Duchy of Warsaw, to be a member of the assemblies of the nation, that is of the Diets and the Dietines; it determines the forms to be observed in the convocation and holding of assemblies; it regulates the functions of the president of the Dietines, or of the Diet; and assigns the form of the oaths to be taken before the presidents"

From the Savannah (Georgia) Museum, &c.

IMPROMPTU—

(Applicable to THE TIMES.*)*

PHILOSOPHY—with fervency I pray
(Whilst Congress are their resolutions carrying)
To let me know (at once) the cheapest way
To keep myself and family from starving.

I love my Country, I respect the laws,
The Constitution I will ever cherish;
But still, my *stupid* head assigns no cause,
Why I should *stupidly* consent to perish.

"*'Tis policy to live within ourselves*"—
How philosophic these fine speeches sounds,
Philosophy must fill our pantry shelves,
Instead of *bacon* and substantial *rounds.*

Come, TOM, get DINNER, *first* and *second* course;
Thank GOD: *Philosophy* has made us able
To have a *dish* they call NON-INTERCOURSE,
First cook'd in *France*—come sit it on the table.

Place at the head EMBARGO, that's a *fish*
(That *swims majestical* in every port)
Well butter'd with DEBATES——Gods, what a *dish!*
'Tis fitting for NAPOLEON's princely court.

Clear off; the *second* course now place in form:
Resolves, and *re-resolves*, and some TART *speeches*:
This done, we'll take ten drops (to keep us warm)
Of *home brew'd brandy*, made of *rotten peaches.*

At *such* a SUMPTUOUS BOARD, who would not dine?
He that refuses sit him down a glutton;
What signifies your *old Madeira wine*,
Your *rounds*, your *rumps*, your *pork*, your *lamb* and *mutton!*

A *swinish* set the multitude must be,
To give a preference to such things as these,
Rioting in flesh, in wine and glee,
A Canabalian appetite to please.
* * * * * * *

But stop: I may for this get a sad thumping,
(The want of courage makes me sore afraid—
Or if in *Baltimore*, perhaps a pumping—
Oh Lord—pray don't believe a word I've said—

MASSA CHUSE IT.

The following gentlemen were elected at the last assembly as managers for the birth-night ball, to be given on the 22d Feb. at Mr. Caton's hotel.

George Deneale.
N. Fitzhugh.
E. C. Dick.
Geo. Youngs.
Nebiet Herbert.
Wm. Herbert, jun.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	38
4 pound loaf	19
2 pound loaf	10
1 pound loaf	5

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market.

February 10.

☞ Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. *John Lisle*, of this city:—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

Macall Medford.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1809.

Witness,
GEORGE RUNDLE.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford, that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims, and likewise my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

John Lisle, late
John Lisle, jr.

Philadel. Jan. 28—Feb 10. 6t

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'rx.*

February 10 eo4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous of closing and settling his affairs in the town of Alexandria, offers for sale the following

REAL PROPERTY, *viz.*

A LOT OF GROUND, on the east side of Union-street, fifty seven feet seven inches on said street, and extending one hundred and eighty five feet to the river Potomac, and a PIER extended 84 feet, that will accommodate three vessels. On the wharf there is a large and convenient two story Warehouse within 44 feet of the river, with the use of a 20 feet alley for the whole space. This property will be sold together or in lots to suit the purchaser.

ALSO,

A LOT on the north side of King-street, between Water and Union-streets, on which there is a three story Brick Warehouse and a Frame House, at present occupied by Mr. *Charles J. Catlett.* These two stands are considered equal to any in the town of Alexandria for shipping, or wholesale business.

A TRACT OF LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 162 acres, about ten miles from town, and a little to the north of the Colchester road, on which are several small buildings.

Terms—One fourth in hand, the balance in equal payments at 6, 12, and 18 months, with approved security.

John Tucker.

January 23. law3w

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31

☞ *PREMIUM.*

AT

ARLINGTON,

On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—*Silver Cup* or *Sixty Dollars.*

For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—*Silver Cup* or *Forty Dollars.*

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—*Five Dollars.*

MANUFACTURES.

For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—*Fifteen Dollars.*

For the best five yards of Flannell, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—*Fifteen Dollars.*

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and an half wide—*Ten Dollars.*

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—*Five Dollars.*

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—*Five Dollars.*

The adjudgement of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Shew will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

*** Those Printers who have published the proceedings of the *Arlington Institution*, will please to insert the present advertisement. Such others as may chuse to publish, will be paid at the office of this Gazette if required. 2t

---

Miss Sarah Rogers,

BY the solicitations of a number of Ladies, who were prevented, by the badness of the walking, from visiting her before, has been induced to postpone her departure for a few days longer. She may be seen performing as usual, at Mr. Thorntons', King-street, between Union and Water-streets, until next Saturday morning.

Feb 7. 4t.

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON'S *Tavern,*

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7. d1w2aw2w

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 6. eo3tds

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. 1

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*,
AGAINST
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant*,
AGAINST
William Hambly, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. 12wam.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant:*
vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.
Test.
G. DENEALE, C. C.
January 25. law2m.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant*,
AGAINST
Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Parnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.
February 2. eo

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
vs.
William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*,
vs.
William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel. Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
AGAINST
William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

A Schoolmaster Wanted,

VONE who can come well recommended to the Falls' Church neighborhood, Fairfax cty. Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly, with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation.

Feb. 7. law3w

VOL IX.]

Sales at Ven
On every Tuesday
WILL BE S
At the Vendue Store, c
Water stre
A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which will
the bills of the day——A
which are on limitation
which are established, ca
viewed and purchased at th
and prices.
P. G. Mar

Cottom and
Have just publish
ALMANAC fo
Containing a great deal of
taining matter. For sale
gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Publi
BY CUTTOM AND
And for sale at th
(*Price One Do*
The Exile of
A NOVEL.
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late M
January 6.

Just Publi
For sale at the Subscriber
THE LAW
OR,
Man as he ought
Neatly bound in boards, an
one dollar.
ALMANA
For the year 1809, by the
single one.

Just Receiv
A large supply of PLAY
WRAPPING PAPER.
Dr. Ree's Cycl
No. 16, is received, and N
Subscribers are earnestly
for their copies, especially
received but a few numbers:
to pay for one or two number
to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROB

☞ City Tavern a
ALEXANDR
AT THE SIGN OF THE
WILLIAM C
From the City of Annapolis
RESPECTFULLY info
and the PUBLIC in gen
taken that *justly celebrated*
called The CITY TAVE
lately in the possession of
He hopes, by assiduity and
the greatest satisfaction to
no exertions on his part sh
keep up the high characte
vern has, as being one of t
on: and assures them th
have an assortment of the
good waiters.
Travellers and others wi
accommodations at the abo
sonable terms.
Boarders are taken by
month or year.
☞ The papers from
the continent are regularl
the Coffee-House, adjoini
are for the use of strangers
*** Suppers can be had
o'clock in the evening,
from one to twenty.
November 15.

☞ Charitable M
Lotter
Gain of the wheel on
drawing,
Forme
Total
The seventeenth days
this afternoon at three o'c
drawn blank will be entit
A few Tickets at Eight
for sale by
R
February 6.

TO L
THAT eligible stan
occupied by Mr C
corner of King and Fairf
R. I
Jan. 2. Ex